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experience have forced upon him, the world may well stop and listen. His attitude upon the question of codification, whose solution must soon be worked out, seems beyond all doubt the correct one. Upon the lines which he has indicated, it will almost certainly be solved. Another fundamental purpose is to protest against what he terms the *Continentalization* of our law; the tendency to engraft upon our parent stock the nomenclature, the classifications and the principles of the Roman system. We cannot help regarding his fears upon this subject as, if not groundless, at least exaggerated. The whole book is written in a spirit of noble-minded patriotism and enthusiasm, which the reader cannot fail to share. Every one—whether lawyer, legislator or layman—will be the better and the wiser for reading it.

A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Real Property. By Leonard A. Jones. Fifth Edition, 1894. Two vols., \$12.00 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

In this new edition of Jones on Mortgages there appear several important changes. All that part of the former editions which treated of Vendors' Liens is omitted, that subject being fully treated in the same author's work on Liens which we reviewed in our last issue. There is inserted also a fuller discussion of Registration and Notice. The work is brought down to date by the incorporation into the text and notes of about four thousand recent cases. Thus this work which has been recognized as an authority since its first edition in 1878, may be relied upon not only for a statement of the principles of law but for their application to current matters of litigation. Another item of great practical importance, since the almost universal use of the Reporters of the National Reporter system and the American Decisions, Reports, and State Reports, is that references to these publications as well as to the official reports are made wherever the same case is also reported in them. The arrangement of the subject matter clearly showing the different rules followed in the several States taken in connection with this system of references renders this book one of the most convenient general treatises for the use of the practising lawyer. The substantial merits of Jones on Mortgages are probably known to most of our readers. Yet it will not be amiss if we mention the scholarly historical introduction to the discussion of the modern law of mortgages: the clear and comprehensive treatment of the several doctrines underlying this law as administered in the more progressive States like New York and California, and in the more conservative like Connecticut; the wealth of detail and

the abundant references which make the work as serviceable in the West and South as in the East and North; and the clearness and precision in the use of language which add to the profit and the pleasure alike of using this book in the investigation of a somewhat abstruse subject. In discussing the topic of fixtures, besides giving the various criteria which many of the courts have adopted, he points out the one criterion which ought to prevail, *i. e.*, the purpose of the annexation. If the purpose is to improve or benefit the realty, the chattel, if affixed by a persisting physical connection, is a fixture; while, if the purpose is to add to the usefulness of the thing, though affixed in similar manner, the chattel remains a chattel. The relation of mortgagor and mortgagee, the nature of their several interests in the property, their remedies, the problems arising from insurance of mortgaged buildings, are ably treated. The work is thorough, exhaustive, reliable.

Hand-Book of Criminal Law. By Wm. L. Clark, Jr. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1894.

This work contains a statement and discussion of the definitions and principles of criminal law, and is to be followed by a similar treatise on criminal procedure by the same author. The arrangement of matter is like that in Professor Norton's *Hand-Book on Bills and Notes* which was reviewed in the second number of our present volume, *viz.*: the definitions and general principles are printed in conspicuous black-letter type which is followed by explanatory and illustrative matter in ordinary type. The author's propositions are well supported by eminent legal authorities and leading cases cited in the foot-notes. His style is attractive and very readable, being characterized by unusual lucidity of expression. The somewhat narrow limits of the work preclude a full treatment of statutory offenses, though the more generally recognized of them are satisfactorily dealt with. The order in which the topics are presented is worthy of commendation. To sum up we should pronounce Clark's *Criminal Law* an excellent elementary treatise.

Law Dictionary and Glossary. By J. Kendrick Kinney. Callaghan & Co., Chicago, Ill. 1893.

The chief advantage of this dictionary is the large number of terms defined. Besides the ordinary legal words of technical signification, the Roman, Saxon, Scotch and French words and phrases, of frequent and occasional use, are included, and many old and obsolete terms are defined. By making the definitions concise and avoiding references, which have but slight value in a